ILLUSTRATED COURSE OF FREE LECTURES.

and mechanical effects were received and applanded.

We understand that a fund has been appropriated for defraving the expenses of these remarkably interesting leet-ures, which accounts for the fact that the admission is free! and the hearthy and strong as well as invalids and the sick are taking advantage of this fact, and by attending the locture gain valuable justruction and information.

The lecture last evening was broad and comprehensive.

trating scenes in the various countries of the world where medicinal plants and herbs grow, and from which they are imported into this country. A physician of wide experience in the treatment of chronic diseases and of most remarkable skill in their cure, he is well ada ted to impart knowledge to the people, at the same time illustrating his subjects by the highest class of art.

leating principally with diseases and their remedies, ill

After paying a glowing tribute to the science of med cina. the Doctor constanted : " Disease is the arch enemy of man kind, and its dread visage stalks up and down the face of this

the high-born and the lowly. The infantin the cradle feels its ley touch, and the cooling laughter which so brightened the heart but yesterday is so-day hushed in the fitful breath of that fluttering life-for the flower of the family is always

check, the danger signal that consumption has fastened upon the life. The mother, who has been the prop and mainspring of a happy household, whose providest care has been to see her children happy, whose daily toil 14 but for their comfortgrows weak and tired, complisins of languor, and languingly affirms that she is lazy; but all too sure the white and paint face shows to the anxious family that the vital spark is slowly but su ely waning. The fath-r, tall and bronned by the labor which until now sat lightly upon him, tires more easily than was his wont, has pains in his back, wakes unrefreshed from sleep, refuses his breakfast, and goes to his work with that FEELING OF PROSTRATION which, if still unbeeded, but beraids an untimely end.

which, if still unbeeded, but beraids an indunery end.

"Many a man of grand physique wonders that he is so anniturally weak; many a man of powerful intellect, whose genius would place him among the brightest stars in the galaxy of science or hierature, is linked to a weakened and diseased body that paralyzes his every effort; many a business nan, whose prosperity depends upon his crearness of mind and brain, finds his mental strength impaired and his endurance and power of work dimin shed.

"These symptoms are the premonitions of decay—nature's warning beacon that the system is running upon the fatal rocks and shears of decase, and that, unless the warning is heeded and timely help sought, destruction will surely fel-

script of the feelings which throb in the heart of al most every family in the and. Scarcely a day passes that I am not consulted by weary unfortunates who have passed the curable stage and are fast descending toward the scave, 'Ab,' they say, 'if I had but known of your treatment earlier all might have been different; but now it is too late!'

of what appeared only trivial adments, but which, nevertheless, sowed the needs whose ripening harvest is to them the bitterness of premature death.

" ever, indeed, do we realize the value of a jewel until it

is lost; and could we but read the hear. the sad and bitter regret of those whose health is gone forever, we should see that untold wealth would be to them as dross compared to the

head the healing seaves, pluck from the boughs the strengthen-ing fruit, gather from among the grasses purifying herbs, dig from the groun medicinal roots whose virtues. bring to the exhausted frame renewed vigor and health-what excuse, I ask, for man, with those wonderful health-giving remedies at his command to administer to the sick, whise systems are already weakened and prostrated by disease, polsous drugs which from their very nature. must work additio prostration and result in pretrievable injury! What excuse, I repeat, when we realize the marvel our provisions of naturo to the requirements of hum in life and healt; that a diving creator, foreseeing that, theough moral weakness and in stention to the laws of hearth, disease would be introduced into

for every flu to which human flesh is heir!

pense of nature's remedies."

Dr. Greene speaks from absolute knowledge of the action of medicines in chroule diseases, for he has a large and extensive

system and opposed to cure. Closely following the dictates of nature, he began researches among the harmless vegetable remedies which a wise Creator has provided

FOR ALL FORMS OF DISEASE, and the marveilous effects following the use of these remedies

markable results accrue from the use of these vegetable remedies in re-toring health to per one who had been given

up as incurable by eminent physicians of other schools of Whatever the scientific arguments in favor of poisonous drugs, the fact remains that such drugs do not cure chronic

diseases, and the fact is no less apparent that, under the use of those harmless regotable remedies, as prepared and prescribed by . r. Greene, a cure is almost certain to result, as thousands who have b enrestored to health by their use an testify, and, from our knowledge of this mode of treatment by vegetable remedies, we unhesitatingly recommend sufferers

be within the reach of all, for Greene gives consultation free, personally or by letter at his office, 35 West 1:th-st, New-York, where thousands of sufferers from all forms of chronic

diseases are seeking relief from their ills by means of these vegetable remedies. The office is open for consultation from 9 a.m. to 9 p. m.; Sundays from 9 a.m. to 12 m.

March 25 and 26, the Doctor gives in the same hall free private lectures to gentleman only, illustrated by the stereoptican. On Friday afternoon at 3.3., there will be given a free private ure to ladies only, illustrated by the stereopticer

Post Office Notice.
[Should be read Dailer by an interested as changes may se-

[Should be read Dally by an interested, as changes may 1)cur at any time].
Letters for cordin countries need not be specially a life seed
for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is isstreet to send duplicates of banking and commercial door
ments, exters not specially addressed coling sent by cas
fastest vessels available.
Foreign mails for the week ending March 27 will close
(PROMPILY in all cases) at this office as follows
WEDNESDAY.—At case, for europe, per as Russ, via

The schedule of closing of Frans-Pacific mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterranted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the Mast arriving on time to San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are hispatched thence the same day.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 19, 1836.

Hamilu, and Di. A. C. Hamilu, the ex-Vice President's hephew. This lamily struckle may make the way clear for J. R. Rodwell's nomination.

COMPARING MEN AND WOMEN. WITTY SEECHES BEFORE THE NINETEENTH CEN-

TURY CLUB.

The subject of the relative usefulness of men and women was the excuse for a series of witty discourses. at the Nineteenth Century Club last evening. The Art Association rooms at No. 6 East Twenty-third-st., were crowded with a more than usually brilliant company when Courtlandt Palmer introduced General Horace Perter. There was a popular impression that General Porter was going to uphold the cause of his fellow-men, but he went over to the enemy before the first gun was fired. He traced the history of woman from her manufacture out of the rib - the crookedest part of man-down to the present, in a somewhat anecdotal and discursive manner that kept his audience on the verge of convulsions with laughter. Then taking up womau's life as a history of the affections he spoke of the many examples of womanly devotion in

the wars of this country and Europe, Then Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi took up the thread of the discussion. She said that any proposition as to the relative usefulness of men and women was unthinkable. There could be discussion about the relative usefulness of the masculine and feminine elements, but thinkable. There could be discussion about the relative usefulness of the musculine and feminine elements, but these were mingled in every man and in every woman. This fact was recognized by Fourier in the little Utopia that he thought out. The teminine elements might be enumerated as discursiveness, superficiality, immediate practicalness or short-range practicalness and personality. These were the result of ages of batharous existence in which woman had to do her work and take care of her child at the same time. Three things were always on her mind, the haby, the dinner pot and the man who was coming back to grown about both. Hence in her habits of nains she became discursive and superficial. Her short-sighted practicalness same from the application of immediate and simple remedies. The baby cried: he must be soothed. The pot boiled seer; it must be taken from the fire. The man growled; he must be especial into good nature. She never went beyond the escond ink in the chain. Her personal tendency came from thinking always of the child and its comfort. The husband dealt with material things and subdued them for her and the child. In the adjustment of nature the woman and child were one and equal to the man. The qualities were not so bad, however. Discursiveness led to the association of ideas and that lay at the root of knowledge. Out of the short-sighted

man. The qualities were not so tad, however, Discursiveness led to the association of ideas and that lay at the root of knowledge. Out of the short-sighted and personal tendencies arose constancy, the sublimest of virtues. Dr. Jacobis clean-cut ideas nearly turned phrases, and gentle delivery were th sources of great delight to her hearers.

Moneure D. Coeway then joined his forces to the opposition and hammered away at the doctrine of the inferiority of women as taught in the "fairy tale" of the Garden of Eden and the "spur cus" epistic to Timothy. These were gotten up for want of a better explanation of the inferiority which actually existed. The real cause of the general inferiority was physical inferiority and physical inferiority was because size was transmitted in the direct male line, while intellectual peculiarities went criss-cross. Man, being the passionate animal, tought for woman and the biggest man won her. This perpetuated size in man and heapty in woman.

Miss Kate Field believed in the interdependence of both to its membership. Then she made an eloquent both to its membership. Then she made an eloquent plea for the right of woman to speak in public on the stage. They ought to be the more successful because they were the more graceful, and had greater freedom of dress and the average audience "heard with their

CHEERING NEWS FROM WILLIAMS COLLEGE. The Williams College Alumni Association of New York met last evening at the University Club Theatre. There was a large attendance, nearly a hundred memhers being present. The Rev. Dr. Kempshall presided. Among those present were David Dudley Field, Dr. Brown, Judge Nelson, John Goodridge, Dr. Jewett, E. M. Field Jacob F. Miller, Captain Fessenden, Dr. Charles A. Stoddard, Francis Lynde Stetson Charles Bulkley Hubbell, F. B. Jennings, Wiltelm Mynderse, S. G. Blagdon and James C. Fargo. The association had asked the faculty to send a representative to describe the improvements in the methods of instruction and the condition of the college, Professor Bliss Perry came in response to the invitation and talked of the colarging facilities and capabilities of the institution, brought about in part, he believed, by contact with the outside world and with undergraduates of other colleges through the medium of intercolleging at the large. He want that an enthusiast had sollegiate athleties. He said that an enthusiast had desired him to say that Williams College hoped to win

colleginate athleties. He said that an enthusiast had desired him to say that Williams College hoped to win the baseball championship, having just entered the intercollegiate league the tennis and football championship and various other prizes, dear to the heart of the undergradiance; so that the college might be considered in good condition. The method pursued in instruction might be described as progressive orthodoxy, with just enough of option to give originality and self-interest.

The college glose club sang several songs. A resolution of thanks was passed to Frederick F. Thompson and Robbius Battel, for a clock and chime of bells which they have had put in the tower of the new college gymnasium. Dr Brown spoke on the recent death of Professor Tallock, in whose class he was graduated, Dr. A. D. L. Jewett proposed a resolution, which was carried, declaring that there should be additional representation from the alumni in the Board of Trustees of the college. It was also resolved to raise \$2,000 for a new organ in the college chapel.

MR. ARTHUR DECLINES.

There was a special meeting of the Grant Monument Association yesterd . J. but in consequence of the filness of S. L. M. Barlow's wife he was unable to attend and make his report as chairman of the committee appointed to formulate the ny-laws of the new organization, and only some formal business was done. The following letter was received from Chester A. Arthur, who was elected president of the new association at the last

meeting:
I am in receipt of your letter advising me of my election to the presidency of the Board of Trustees of the Grant Monument Association recently incorp-rated under legislative authority. At the formation of the voluntary association from which the present corporation has spring, I was selected as its permanent chairman. My hearty supparty in the work which it aimed to accomplish and the kind importunities of fellowmenthers compelled me to accept that office its spite of my avowed apprehension that I should be anable to devote to its duties the time, attention and effort which their satisfactory fulliment inight demand. Now that the society is restablished upon an assured basis and a reorganization has become necessary. I must respecteorganization has become necessary. I must respect uily insist that to other not more willing, but more disclent, hands than mine shall be committed the honor ble duties of its presidency.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. COOKE'S WIFE. Mrs. Emma Walden Cooke, wife of the Rev. Aled vesterday morning at St. Bartholomew's rectory No. 342 Madison-ave., of rheumatic fever. Sh bern on the Walden family estate was born on the Walden family estate hear Newburg, about 1820. Her brother, the Rev. Dr. Walden, was for a time a rector in Boston, and has new one of the largest churches in St. Paul. Mrs. Cooke has always taken a great interest in church and charitable work here and was one of the directors of the Hubmann Hospidal. Two years ago her he ith began to fail, though the attack which ended her life began only three weeks aro, She leaves two grown sons, both living in this city.

NEW LECTURE BY GARRETT P. SERVISS. Garrett P. Serviss delivered a new and extremely interes ing lecture, entitled " How Worlds are Made," before the members of the Long Island Historical Society in Brooklyn last evening. The lecture, In which were presented in entertaining form the most recent astonomical facts and discoveries, was illustrated by stereopticon views of the process of world-making from the incandescent nebula to the perfected sun and

RETURN OF JAY GOULD. Jay Gould returned to New-York yesterday from a long craise to the southward. His yacht made the trip from Charleston in even quicker time than that of last year, when Mr. Gould expressed his perfect that of last year, when Mr. Gould expressed his perfect satisfaction with her sea-going qualities. The Atalanta reached the city early in the morning and during the day Mr. Gould spent some time in the office of W. E. Connor & Co., No. 71 Broadway, and more time in his own offices in the Western Union Building. He called at the Windsor Hotel on his way home in the afternoon, but remained there only a few minutes. He was busily engaged during the evening.

LITTLE CHANGE IN MR. LOEW'S CONDITION. Charles E. Loew is still seriously ill. A consultation of physiciaus was held yesterday. The condition of the patient was declared to be serious, but not necessarily alarming. He is weak and his frame is much necessarily alarming. He is weak and his frame is much wasted owing to his long lilness. He cannot take much beyond stimulants, his stouach refusing to retain solid food. During most of his lilness his mind has been clear, but of late he has been slightly delirious. His resultive hope that by careful nursing he will recover, but a month or more must clapse before he can get out of doors. For a long time he had closely applied hunself to busness, and last year he had in addition held the laboring our in the Tammany organization.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS DESCRIBED BY DR. HALL. The Rev. Dr. John Hall lectured last night on "Public Buildings" at the First Ward Public Readin Rroom and Free Circulating Library Building, No. 135 Greenwich-st. He described the various forms of archi-lecture, Greek, Roman and Gothic, and snowed their application in modern building. Of the three great ex-amples of the Gothic, St. Peter's, St. Paul's and the Capitol at Washington, he sald the last was to him by far the most graceful and impressive.

TO BENEFIT ST. MARY'S PREE HOSPITAL. A musicale for the benefit of that admirable Institution, St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, will be given at the Hotel Brunswick on Wednesday, March 31, at 8:30. Mrs. Ward, Miss Hanard, Mrs. Thorne and Mrs. Whelen, of Philadelphis, Mr. Fritsch and Mr. Coxe will CHEERS FOR OLD NASSAU.

THE PRINCETON ALUMNI AT DINNER. SPEECHES BY DR. M'COSH, MR. ALEXANDER, DR. VAN DYKE, JR., MR. DEPEW AND OTHERS.

There never was a joilier reunion of college boys—for they were all boys together—than the meeting of the Princeton Alumni Associatio, when they gathered last evening in Deimonico's ball-room to sing over their college sones, to revive old friendships and to glorify their alma mater-" Old Nassau." The hall was filled to overflowing with the graduates-there were over 200 of them—and they made the walls echo with college songs song in all possible keys, but always with the greatest nthusiasm, There were decorations of orange and black acove the raised table at which the invited gueste sat, but the emblem which was most frantically cheered and toasted by every Princeton mar, was a great egg-shaped football, which was suspended in front of the railing of the musicians' galiery. The orange background which hang behind it bore the word "Championship," in great black letters, and every time the younger graduates cast their eyes toward this emblem of victory on hard-fought fields, they gave voice to one of those rousing, sky-rocket heers for which Princeton is famous. Perhaps these cheers came with all the more gusto from the fact that in the balcony sat a score of ladies, who listened with apparent delight to the songs, the cheers and the sperches, and did not cough even when the tobacco moke began to rise in thick clouds.

Before the dinner began the Alumni Association elected the following officers: President, James W. Alexander: vice-presidents, Thomas N. McCar-J. Coleman Drayton; Rudolph E. Schirmer; treasurer, M. Taylor Pyne; Executive Committee, William Hull Wickham, Charles F. Nubrie, Charles Scribber, Powers Fare, C. C. Cuyler. Among the honored guests of the evening, whose seat were on the data were President McCosn, John K. Cowen, Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, jr., Professor Woodrow Wilson, Edmand Wetmors, president of the Harvard Alumni Ciub; Chauncey M. Depew, president of the Yale Aiumni Association; Frederick C. Hinricks, of Columbia, and De Lancey Nicoll. Among the other-present were Judge Mazie, of New-Jersey; Thomas N. McCarter, of Newark ; John L. Cadwalader, Henry M. Alexander, Henry A. Cram, J. Coleman Drayton, Pro fessor Allen Marquand, William Allen Butler, Robert E Houner, Charles Scribner, David Paton, Morton W. B C. C. Cuyler, -pencer Trask, Logan C. Murray, George B. French, the Rev. George C. Tetaley, Leonard W. Jeromh, Edward N. Dickerson, John L. Nishet, Dr. William C. Roberts, Dr. Markoe, Dr. Richard C. Hail, Cleveland H. Dodge, John Farr, Robert H. McCarter, John A. Stewart, jr., Rudolpt L. Schirmer, M. Taylor Pyae, Alexander Porter Murse dayard Henry, H. B. Thompson, of Philadelphia; Hullett D. Wilcox, Malcolm Campbell, W. L. Lutpher John Larkin, C. A. Munn, Arthur Scribner and Frederick

Culver. When the time for speech-making came Mr. Alexander rose and rapped long on the table before he could enforce order and silence. At last be was able to begin his speech, and although somebody created a great laugh by erying "chestnuts" after Mr. Alexander's best quot tion, he was heard with attention and approval. He

sons of Princeton: Let us congratulate ourselves that on the neight of the year we can meet toggister and enjoy without adulteration the company of those whose company is most to be desired. Of course, it refer to ourselves. [Applanes.] I forgot that we had with as some few representatives from other colleges, such as Yailand Harvard and Commbia. But they are all picked men, products of alumni associations, and therefore entitled to enter our currenced circle. On account of the presence of these gentiemen, I must ask you to be particularly careful about what you may say in your specifies. Due respect to the feelings of Chaunery Depew will dictate a discreet shence on the sallent of bootbail. [Applanes.] And I am sure that Mr. Wetmore would feel burt if you say anything on the subject of compulaory cincarion. [Laugater.]

After giving some more good advice to

woull feel intrill you say anything on the subject of compularly education. [Languer.]

After giving some more good advice to the alumni, and thanking them for the re-election of himself and the other officers. Mr. Alexander spoke of the recent advances made by the college and then introduced Dr. McCosh. The venerable privatest spoke in partias follows:

It is my pleasant office to give some account to the graduates of the state of the college. First, as to elective studies, we have had them in the cellege ever since I became president. While we allow students to choose in aome studies, we do not allow them to do so in all. We arrange that while in the higher classes students may elect a blocks which are find simental and destinations in life, they are osliged every year of their course to take certain studies which are find simental and disciplinary. Secondly, we have a three-fold division of studies into language and literature, science and philosophy, in order to impart enlarament of mind we require each student to take so much of each of these. Our aim is to introduce into our college every new department of true science, literature and philosophy, allowing each student to make a choice. Thirdly, in following out this course we are approaching the character of a university plan, drawn out by me, to every all minus whose address we have been able to procure It now lies with the college authorities and with the alumin expressing their views to say whether this scheme is to be carried out.

ried out. I claim that the college is promoting immensity the interature and schence and deeper thought, philosophic and economic, of the country. I may refer to my interary meeting neid every few weeks, at which night philosophic the mes are discussed, most of the papers being published and seathered all over the land. The attendance at these meetings which used to be from thirty to forty is now from one hundred to one hundred and fifty. I have to said that nearly all our younger professors are publishing works of value, editing texteories, writing text-books or articles in our higher recokes. and fifty. I have to and that nearly at professors are publishing works of value, editing text-books, writing text-books or articles in our higher reviews, or books discussing the higher subjects of thought. As consummating the whole there is The New Princeton Review. This has no official co-nection with the college, but aims to carry on the education begun in the college, and to further the high ends which all the colleges in the country are meant to promote.

After Dr. McCont's remarks and when a standing toast hand of a representation of the control of

had been drunk in honor of ex President Joan M: Lea Mr. Alexander introduced John K. Cowen, the preside of the Baltimore Alumni Association, who was ton "Our Sister Associations." Mr. towen so when he was invited to speak he had been told when he was invited to speak he had been told that he might telk on anything from radional to evolution, "I don't think I'll speak on ratiroads," said Mr. Cowen, "for the last time I did so was before the Jersey Legislature. The result was that fifteen of the committeemen voted in favor of the road I was advocating and about thirry-five against it. So I think that I will leave that sunder, saying only that if Depew counts on the Jersey Legislature to prevent the Baltimore and Onlo from getting here he is alstaken." Mr. Cowen then went on to make a witty and eloquent speech, advocating the breessity of political and economic training in colleges and the advantages of alumni associations.

The Rev. Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, jr., was the next speaker to the toast, "Our Alma Mater." His speech from beginning to end was punctuated with the appliance and laughter of his hearers. Among other things he

said:

We are to congratulate ourselves that we have no internal dissensions in our alona mater. Princeton is not rent by flerce controversies between Congregational ministers and around. From our series heights we can pity the strife of Yale, but remarks on the subject will come better from the new than from the pulpit [Here everybody languad and looked at Mr. Depew.] Sim M such controversies should arise at Princeton I suggest that we wash our solled lines in the privacy of our ismily, and in this connection I would say that it might be a good thing to be the language of those amateur correspondents who write such startling accounts from Princeton of earth-shaking violence, and have not learned the difference between reporting and romancing.

Chauncey M. Depew made one of his characteristic

Chauncey M. Depew made one of his characteristic witty speeches. Edmund Wetmore spoke for Harvard and Frederick C. Hinrichs for Columbia. Assistant District-Attorney Nicoll spoke on "College and Pollucs," and Professor Woodrow Wilson, the author of "Congressional Government," made an interesting and able speech on "The College and the Government." It late when the meeting broke up with a final

DROWNING BEFORE HIS WIFE'S EYES, A drowning accident occurred at the Erie Railroad bridge over the Hackensack River, a few miles from Rutherford, N. J., on Monday evening. A steam tog bound up the river signalled to open the draw, and Ezra Chapman, after unocking the draw, put the wrench on the gent locking the draw, but the wrench on the gear and was about to turn it when he fell over the side of the bridge into the water. His assistant, Will Cavanawh, plainted into the river after him and managed to get him to the stone pler and part out of the water. Mrs. Chapman, who was preparing supper for her husband, hurried out. She lowered herself over the side of the bridge and grasped Cavanawh by the collar and attempted to draw them out of the water, but was unsuccessful. Cavanawh then struggled to the pier, and attempted to climb up with the assistance of Mrs. Chapman, but he slipped back into the water. The turk crew picked Cavanawh up in a semi-conscious condition.

CORRECTING PASSENGER IRREGULARITES The Trunk Line Passenger Committee met at Commissioner Fink's office yesterday to consider the methods which outside ticket offices have practised the methods which outside ticket offices have practised in evading the control of rates and traffic by the Clearing House, which was established last February. It was resolved that the trunk lines should refuse to act as the agents of the western companies in the sale of immigrant tickets to competitive points where they directly or indirectly permit outside parties at the Atlantic seahoard cities to act as their agents to selling immigrant orders or tickets. The same exclusive requirement will be exacted from the teamship companies under the same penalty in case of disobedience. Circulars to this effect were issued by Passeager Commissioner Pierson.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK IN BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, March 23 .- Anthony Comstock, of New-York, to-night addressed a large audience on the subject of vice in the large cities, and at the conclusion of his remarks steps were taken for the formation of a society for the suppression of vice.

ICE GORGE AND FLOOD IN THE MISSOURI. YANKTON, Dak., March 23 .- The ice gorge in the Missouri River near Eik Point still continues solid and the entire district between Sioux City and Elk Point is under water. All the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway tracks are submerged, and in many places the readbed is entirely washed away. Trains

The people of Jefferson are moving to the neighboring nils and the water is rapidly rising. Great damage to the live stock has been done. There is a heavy gorge above Fort Randall, which is momentarily expected to break. Should the Fort Randall ores give way before the Elk Point gorce goes out the entire territory as far up the river as Yankton is likely to suffer from the overflow. SOME MUSTY PRIVATE CLAIMS. THE BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF VICTOR

east of Elk Point have been abandoned, and only local

trains were sent out from here yesterday. The railroad

bride across the Big Sloux River has been carried away.

BEAUBOUCHER. (FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)
WASHINGTON, March 23. — A bill passe by the Senate on Friday for the relief of Victor Beauboucher is an illustration of many of the private claims that become musty in the files of Concress. Beauboucher was a Franch subject who served in the Union army furing the late rebellion, in which he iost a log. In recognition of his gallant services President Lincoln made him Consul of the United States at Jerusalem. In the winter of 1866 '67 the colony of miaguided Americans who, had been led to settle at Jaffa, under the fanatic lead of the Rev. J. G. Adams, were brought to the verge of destitution. They had neither ood nor money, nor resources to precure either. Beauoucher came to their rescue and made constant trips between Jerusalem and Jaffa and reudered all the aid he could. From his own means he advanced altogether \$3,618 to relieve their immediate necessities and to aid

their escape from Palestine. The unhappy colonists, to the number of forty or more, nearly all from Maine, leciared their appreciation and gratitude for his services in a letter new on 'lle in the State Department. They were unable to repay him, and Secretary cish recom needed that Congress reimburse the consul. Mr. Summer introduced a bill granting the relief and it was passed in the Senate seventeen years ago. Beauboucher's infirmities prevented his pushing the matter year after year, and it is still before Congress. The bill passed by the Senate on Friday on motion of Mr. Evarts eaves the adjustment of the amount, under fair limits. o the Secretary of State. It does not speak well for the olonists that they have not themselves repaid the consul, at their failure to do so should not operate against im. He does not ask interest on the claim. It has been favorably reported to the House. There are now pending before a single committee of

the House over 1,500 private claims, other than war daims, of which there are many thousands. Of these ,500 claims many are doubtless even more worthy than his one of Beauboucher's. It is impossible for any ommittee to examine into all these demands. If the Last Congress the Committee on Claims was only able to report on 163 of those before it, so that it is a bractical dental of justice to the citizens having an honest claim against the Government. In a report on this subject the committee says that according to the rate at which these bills may be been disposed of in the past it will take fifty years to get rid of those now before Couriess. The claim at comes and goes and dies leaving his claim as a lease; to us cuidien; for if the claimant does no belong to the favored few, an ordinary life-time is far too short toget such a bill, however just, through Couriess. But the bills are re-introduced and regulated in each Couriess. In this way the Government ons paid in twenty-die years for printing private bills alone the sum of \$104.313. Aside from this expense the Committee states "that, if the line spent by Couriess at every said with the first private and domestic claims was reduced to dollars and costs it would be found that those expenses are equal to the claims allowed and probabily to the sum claimed in those rejected." The Committee reports that it is boyond its power to give any time like a satisfactory examination to more than a very small portion of the tracs of data sent to lit heact the passage of private claims comes to be a "legislative loitery" in which gross injustice is done, owing to the chances of success offered to those cho pass groundless and inworthy claims. The Counittee has reported a measure to refer them all to a judicial tribunal, which is wan should be done. ental of justice to the citizens having an honest claim

From a statement of accounts disallowed in 1.78 freasury Department last year, as transmitted to the senate in answer to a resolution, an idea may be gained of how many claims before Congress originate. The Democratic flouse of Representatives cut down the appropriation for contingent expenses for United States Consulates in 1885 to a sum much below the recessities of the service; and it provided that fees should not be used by consuls in payment of contagent expenses. The result of this was that consuls were in many cases connected to use their less to pay rent and for other necessary expenses. The Treasury Department disallowed such accounts and they now stand as claims. Ex. Minister Resident and Consul-General Benjamin had his account cut down \$1,500 for such expenses in Persia. Ex-Consul-General Merritt at London has a like ctaim for \$3,000, and there are two or three nundred similar ones, a few of which are as follows: Consul-General Andrews, at Ido da Janeiro, \$1,625; W. C. Emmett, Charge ad interns, Turkey, \$595; Consul-General Stabel. Savaghal, \$627; Consul-General Stabel. Savaghal, \$627; Consul-General Walker, Paris, \$2,511. It is such treatment of the consular service that has place if at a disadvantage as compared with that of other nations. appropriation for contingent expenses for United States

Some of the disallowed claims of ser than or consuls are interesting. For instance, the members of the Utah Commission charged \$190 for washing which they will Commission charged \$190 for washing which they will hardly be able to collect from the Government. United States Marshal Duisels, of bisho, nade a charge of expenses for "personal confort," but the item was disallowed though he borrowed the phrase from the celebrated letter which Mr. Clevyland sent to John Keily, and there are many other such disallowed items.

REMEDIES FOR SUMMER HEAT.

DR. STEPHEN SMITH WOULD HAVE TREES PLANTED-WATERING THE STREETS FROM THE RIVER. The County Medical Society met on Monday

at the New York Academy of Medicine, No. 12 West Thirty-first-st. Dr. Daniel Lewis presided. About fifty members of the society were present. A paper read by Dr. Stephen Smith on "The Effects of the High Heat of Summer on the Public Health of New-York City," was in part as follows :

The death rate rises and falls daily with the tempera The death rate rises and falls daily with the temperature, though the variation becomes marked only where the secury rises above 70°. During June, July, August and eptember the average mortality in New-York alternates and old persons suffer worse and the special forms of disease due to the extreme heat are diarringal. The mean summer temperature of New-York, though on on the coast, is higher than that of the country and its heat is much more oppressive. The city has a southern exposure. Its catife surface from Filty-number, to the factory is brick and stone, devoid of vegetation; Its buildings are crowded together so as to give the largest amount of elevation and the least superficial area. Courts, buildings and rooms are bodly ventilated, all conspiring to increase the production of artificial heat. The foul gases from the flith decomposing under this artificial heat fill the touched-though with stiffing air, and languor, depression and debinty fall on the population its an epidemic.

artificial heat fill the tenement-houses with stiffing air, and language, depression and debinity fall on the population like an epideane.

Vegetation, now, is the natural means of modifying the temperature of the air It takes from it carbonic acid gas and malaria: It gives back oxygen and cooling moisture. An acres of srass gives 6,450 quarts of water to the air in twenty-four hours. But trees exceed all other forms of vegetation in modifying the air. The Washington elm in Cambridge produced a crop of 7,000,000 leaves, equal to five acres of vegetation. Trees have a fixel temperature summer and winter or from 54° to 50°. The exposed pavement in Fifthawe, has been found on a summer day heated to 150°, but near by in the shade of a tree its temperature was only 70°. The great remedy, then, for the rayways of excessive heat is the planting of trees. New-York is a shadeless city and its mean summer temperature is increasing every year as the area of stone and brick extenns. Our streets, avenues an includic places should all be planted with trees. All the clees tow planted and those hereafter to be planted should be put in charge of the Department of Parks or the Department of Parks or the Separtment in charge

and the city should empower the department in on to plant and cultivate shade trees, one at least to e of of twenty-five feet in all the streets and avenues Dr. Smith also suggested that the streets be watered berally every day with river water and that the pubhe baths be largely multiplied. A paper on " The Relations Between the Diseases of the Skin and Disorders of

SAD LOSS OF A GIFTED PARROT.

Other Organs," was also read by Dr. L. D. Buikley,

There is a big gray parret, with a booked nose and a oig red tail, affoat somewhere in the cold, cold world, and information with regard to the same will be thank fully received at No. 326 West Fifty-first-st. Thanks are offered for the information, and \$20 for the parret, if his parrotship is returned right side up with care. The parrot had a large head, and had worked himself to far into the affections of the family of Mr. Ettynge, his owner, that \$20 will willingly be paid for him, though he wouldn't be worth that money to an unappreciative person.

Poil had been in the family for nearly five years, and

was originally a parrot of great acquirements, but he had been lapped in luxury for so long that he deteriorated. He good as a Polly wants a cracker!" with an emphasis that would touch the most ungenerous heart, but his ability to swear in his native African Sunday the window happened to be open when the cage door also stood ajar, and Polly took to himself wings and fiew away. It is supposed that he is now doing the town on his own account, and a general alarm has been sent out for the apprehension of the further of pollutary. feathered voluptuary.

ACCIDENT AT THE NEW MOSIER SHAFT. WILKESBARRE, March 23 .- The head house above the new Mosier shaft at Pittston collapsed this morning. The heavy timbers forming the structure feil on the engine house, crushing it to pieces and breaking the machinery. Work will be suspended for about a month. The loss will amount to many thousand dollars.

COSTLY CONGRESSIONAL FUNERALS.

Washington Letter to The St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Congressional funerals have been prolific scandais when the committees of contingent expenses began locking over accounts, paying for five and tencent items charged up to the Government account by statesmen drawing comfortable salaries, and paying for distand hourly champagne and other wines consumed by men who never indulged in such table luxuries in their own homes or at their own expense. Frequently, too, these funeral parties have been so cheerful that the mourning widows have had to send out and request the Congressional committee to cease its uproar for decency's sake. These facts are so well known here that more

aensitive men object to being in danger of the suspicion of such conduct attaching itself to them if they so with a funeral committee. Many statesmen and many statesmen's wives, among the latter being Mrs. Carlisle, have been moved by the knowledge of these things to insist that there shall never be a Co gressional funeral in their families. It was after the exposure of the conduct of one of these convival funeral committees and the disgraceful expenses of it that Mrs. Carlisle said that her husband should have decent burial if he died in office and no committee should ever junket at his expense.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN THE ARMY. THE PENDING BILLS ON THE SUBJECT.

HIS POSITION. Washington, March 23 (Special),-The movement in favor of increasing the efficiency of the Army has many earnest supporters in both Houses of Conhas many earnest supporters in both Houses of Congress. The bill introduced by Senator Logan, which is now under consideration in the moraing hour of the Senate, is only one of a number of measures which have been favorably reported. Another one now on the Senate calendar was introduced by Mr. Manderson, and its purpose is to change from a single battalion now composing a regiment to a regimental line composed of three battalions. Mr. Manderson says that Persia and China are the only other nations that retain the antiquated system of infantry organization which is muse in the Army of the United States, and which he says would be sure to bring disaster on the infantry in any engagement with an army organized on the modern system. The cost of the changes proposed in his bill would be about \$1,000,000 annually. proposed in his bill would be about \$1,000,000 annually. There is another bill which proposes to furnish clerks to do the work now performed by detailed enlisted men. The Senate has already passed a bill to increase the annual appropriation for the militia to \$600,000. The House Committee, which reported this bill to-day, cut down the amount to \$400,000. As there is a sentiment in favor of this measure the House may restore the amount to \$600,000. The chief point of difference in regard to the Logan bill now before the Senate is the proposed increase of 5,000 men in the Army. Mr. Hale maintains that it costs \$1,000 a year for every man added to the Army, which would make the cost of the increase \$5,000,000. Mr. Logan and others hold that it is economy to have an efficient skeletor army which could be made the nucleus of a large force in case of trouble. Mr. Beck and some of the Democrats are opposed to maintaining the Army even at its present size of 25,000 men. There is small chance of a measure of increase passing the House.

sprigs of wild celery sprinkled over its silver-white body. of increase passing the House.

The Chair laid before the Senate to-day Mr. Logan's bill to promote the efficiency of the Army. Mr. Manderson spake in favor of the section increasing the force to 30,000 enlisted men. He read from teatmony given and letters written by Generals Scholleid, Pope and others, to show the leadequacy of the present force of 25,000. One of these rentiemen stated that we had just enough display of military strength in the Indian country to provoke the contempt of the Indians. Mr. Manderson called attention to the small force of soldiers in the whole military department of the East—some 2.645 only. As to the need of soldiers in the West he said that the Soux population was about 25,000 and the fighting Indian was every Indian. The squaws were almost as efficient lighters as the small ladians. Ms. Manderson had been surprised—indeed almost fright-med—to see that almost every man among the the Stoux had a Winchester rife. He did not agree with Mr Haie that a stamp of a foot could raise a great army. If at the outbreak of the rebellion, he said, this country had had an army of 50,000 men the war might have been averted. There was no waser mento than "In time of peace prepare for war."

Mr. Beek could not help thinking that the proposition to increase the Army was either unnecessary or else unnecessary risks is the past had been taken. A card was pinned to the board that read, "The First know, go to the Queen.

wiser mosto than "In time of peace prepare for war."

Mr. Beck could not help thinking that the proposition to increase the Army was either minnecessary or else unnecessary risks in the past had been taken. The indian question could be better managed now than ever with increased railroad facilities and telegraphs. As a friend of the present Administration, Mr. Beck would deem it unfortunate to increase the Army merely because some officers wanted it increased. The speaker had seen enough volunteer soldiers on Pennsylvanicave, when President Cleveland was nangurated to carry on an indian war themselves, and a large standing army was not necessary here. If the late civil war was an unmittrated evil in many respects, it was a good thing in this, that it showed it to be impossible for any army in the world to beat this Nation when it was united. A standing army would become the creature of its commander whenever he should make up his mind to become a desport.

Mr. Logan said that he would not use the world demagogism in respect to arximents made in the Senate, but he repelled any insimuation that the increase proposed was for the purpose of using it against the people That was answorthy of the Senator from Kentucky. Mr. Logan had been recommending this increase for the past ten years, and had introduced this bill.

Mr. Beck said he had hever thought of of the Senator from Illinois in connection with this subject. He had not even known that the bill had been introduced by Mr. Logan.

Mr. Logan did not intend to have it thrown in his face.

Mr. Logan did not intend to have it thrown in his face

Mr. Logan did not intend to have it thrown in his face if at there was any other intention in advocating this increase than to increase the efficiency of the Army. Mr., Logan had always found, in the senate as elsewhere, that the men who had done least in war were always the most statesmanike in the discussion of matters affecting the Army. Men who were of ane when the war was on, and might have served their country but failed to do it, became great leaders on army questions in the hais of debute. Mr. Logan thought fortupe would have come to the bill it somehous else had introduced it. chate. Mr. Logan tho its bill if somebody el The debate went over aly else had introduced it.

For other Washington News see Second Page,

THE WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS-FOR 32 HOURS. Washington, March 24.-For New-England, fair weather, slight changes in temperature, westerly winds, followed during Thursday by slightly warmer

weather. For the Middle Atlantic States, fair weather, slowly rising temperature, winds becoming variable and gent erally shifting to southerly.

For the vicinity of New-York City and Philadelphia, weather, slowly rising temperature.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS

inches

The disgram shows the bacometrical variations in this city by tential of inches. The perpendicular line-give divisions of time for the 4s hours preceding midnight. The tregalar white line represents the actilizations by the increasing the actilizations. The broken or dotted line represents the exhibition in temperature, as indicated by the thermometer at Hadmut's pharmacy, its Broadway. TRIBUNE OFFICE, March 24-1 a. m .- The storm centre

which was over the Gulf of St. Lawrence yesterday, increased in intensity, causing gales and a slight cold wave on the Atlantic coast as far south as Hatteras. A new depression from the British northwest territory advanced into the Upper Missouri Valley. The barometer vanced into the Upper alissaint valley. The samones here rose, with generally fair skies. The temperature ranged between 28° and 40°, the average (3434°) being 13°, inhere than on the corresponding day last year and 64° lower than on Monday. Fair, but windr, weather, with almost stationary temperature, may be expected in this city and vicinity to-day; warmer, calmer and fair or partly cloudy on Thursday.

It is well to get clear of a bad cough or cold the first week, but it is safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours-the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

Confecto Laxative.
A fruit lozenge for constipation; agreeable to the taste; efficient in action. At Druggists. The Chill which Precedes Pneumonia

is prevented by wearing Renson's porous plasters on the chest and between the shoulders. MARRIED.

PLAGG-FUNSTON-In St. Mark's Church, on Tuesday, March 23, 1886, by the Rev J. H. Rylames, D. D., William H. Flagg and Mary B. Funston, daugster of the late W. R. Funston. All notices of marriages must be indorsed with full name

and address. DIED. BEACH—At Bloomfold, N. J., Tuesday, March 23, 1886, Marion Lindsley, daughter of James C. and Mary C. Beach, Finneral services at the residence of her parents Friday, March 26, at 2 p. m. Interment private. Train leaves New-York, via D., L. and W.R. R., at 1240

BONBRIGHT-In Philadelphia, on Sunday, 21st inst., James Bonbright. lelatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral ser-rices at his late residence. No. 228 West Logan Square, on Wednesday, March 24, at 11 o'clock. CAMPFIELD At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, March 21, 1886, the Rev. Robert B, Campfield, in the 84th year of he age. his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 22 Camp-st., Newark, N. J.,
on Phursday, March 25, 1850, at 2 p. m.

on Phursday, March 29, 1889, at 2 p. m.

CARPENTER—At Boonton, N. J., on March 22, Mame Able, wife of Dr. A. E. Carnenter.

Funeral services in the Presbyterian Church. Boonton, on Thursday morning, 25th inst. at 10:30 o'clock.

CO: KE—On Tuesday morning, March 23, at her residence, 342 Madlson ave. Emma Walten wife of the Rev. Dr. Cooke, rector of St. Bartholemew's Church. COOK On Monday, March 22, George H. Cook, in the 69th f his age. of funeral hereafter. CONDE-Sundenly, at Oswero, N. Y., on Sunday, March 21 Richard Assinald, son of Swits and Apama T. Conde, aged

years.

o'clock.

DOBRS-On Sunday. March 21, at the residence of his parents, 40 West End ave, corner 74th-st. suddenly of diphtheria. C. Gordon Dobbs, ir. only sen of Charles G. and Agnes E. Dobos, sact 2 years and smooths.

DE MILT Ather residence, 54 Kast CSRh-st. New-York, on Tuesday, March 23, Mary Elliza, wife of Henry R. De Milt. Notice of Tuneral hereafter. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DUYCKINCK-On Tuesday morning, March 23, Mary G., widow of Evert Duyckinck.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 68 East 54th st., Thursday at 11 o'clock.

GAY-March 23, at the residence of his son, the Rev. E. Gay, jr., Tomkins Cove. N. Y., the Rev. Ebeneser Gay, the last member of the Class of 1814, Harvard, in the 94th year of his age.

member of the Color of Wednesday, March 24, at 3 p. m. Pubers, at Temkins Cove on Wednesday, March 24, at 3 p. m. Pinday, March 26. HALSTEAD-On Sunday, March 21, Mrs. Aun W. Halstead widow of Joseph Halstead and sister of the late Hon Jacob A. Westerveit, ages 185 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on wodnessly, the 24th list, at 11 o'clock a. m., from her late residence, 63 West 48th at Halles-On Sunday, March 21, at Rome, N. Y., the Rev. Sciden Haines. D. D., in his 86th year,

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE-MR. LOGAN DEFINES

Tribune, which recently lowered its price from 5 to 3 cents per copy. The newsboys are still selling the paper for 5 cents. A boycott is now threatened. A dealer in Wabash-ave, explained the situation as follows: "We were charged 3 cents for The Times, 219 cents for The inter-Ocean and the same for The Tribune. We sold them for 5 cents. For The Herald and The News we pay 1 cent and get 2 cents. The Mail has always treated us fairly. By the new management The Tribun the risk we have on the cent papers with three-quarters

THREATENING TO COMBINE AGAINST A NEWSPAPER

THAT LOWERED ITS PRICE.

CHICAGO, March 23 (Special).-There was a

lively time at the office of the Western News Company

M'NEIL, NELSON AND VEO INDICTED . Boston, March 23 .- The Grand Jury this orning reported indictments against William H. Me-

Nell, Everett M. Nelson and Charles H. Veo, who were charged with embezziement of the funds of the Lancaster National Bank. GERONIMO NOT YET A PRISONER.

Tucson, Ariz., March 23 .- In answer to a

elegram regarding the reported surrender of Geronimo and his band, General Crook replied that there was not one word of truth in the statement.

RICH AND POOR, THE FIRST NORTH RIVER SHAD. A four-pound roe shad lay on a paper-covered board in front of Mr. Blackford's office in Fulton Market yesterday. Crowds of people passed through the market and looked at the shad as it lay in state with

North River Shad." The fish was caught on Monday evening by J. C. Olden opposite Yorkers.
"It did not have a thermometer in its mouth," said Mr. Blackford, "but all the same, it was testing the tem-

Mr. Blackford, "but all the same, it was testing the tem-perature of the water in the North River. We know that there is a great swarm of others outside the bay waiting for this one to return and make her repert. Note have been spread in the river and along Staten Island for a week for them."

"Who will eat this one I" was asked.

"This first shad from the North River in accordance with an old custom will be sent to His Honor the Mayor. The first catch of sturgeon in the waters of England, you know go to the Ouern."

UNIFORM TAXES FOR STREET RAILEOADS. Controller Loew has written to Corporation counsel Lacombe about the proposed bill to fix a uniform rate of tax on the various city railroad companies. He says that their obligations are in an unsettled condition, by reason of diverse legislation. Some pay liceuse tion, by reason of diverse logisations, some pay seems annually on their cars, and at different rates under ordinances of the Common Council. Others are exempt or claim to be exempt. Some are liable for a percentage on gross receipts and some on net receipts, while all are subject to taxation on their capitol stock and the rates is the surgests a uniform percentage on the great receipts and that the rate be fixed at 3 per cent for five years and 5 per cent thereafter.

Special Notices.

GRAND FLOWER SHOW, METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE,

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 25, 26 and 27, BY

C. F. KLUNDER. AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. J. J. Astdr. Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. Wm. M. Briss. Mrs. F. J. De Peyster, Mrs. Louis C. Hamersley, Mrs. Hamilton Fish,

Mrs. Adrian Iselin,

Mrs. Geo. H. Warren,

Mrs. Robert J. Remsen, Miss Catherine Wolfe. FIRST DAY'S OPENING AT 2 P. M. FOLLOWING DAYS AT 11 A. M. CLOSES EACH DAY AT 11 P. M.

Mrs. John Jay,

A GRAND CONCERT AFTERNOON AND EVENING BY THE METROPOLITAN OPERA CO.'S ORCHESTRA,

Under the leadership of WALTER DAMROSCH, Esq. ADMISSION, \$1.00. A limited number of boxes for sale at 907 Broadway.

GRAND COMBINATION SALE

ARL—

GRAND COMBINATION SALE

HIGHLY VALUABIA. AND IMPORTANT
PAINTINGS.

EMBRACING THREE PRIVATE GALLERIES
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SEVENTY-FIVE THACKS AND DOLLARS.
SALE by AUGUSTAND DOLLARS.
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SALE BY AUGUSTAND DOLLARS.

THE BARKER ARE GALLERY,
47 and 49 Laborty-St.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
MARCH 52.56 and 27, at 230 pp. 30.

IT IS OUR PL. ASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT DURING THE FEN YEARS OF OUR EXPESIENCE AT
OUR PRESENT LOCATION, WE HAVE NEVER BEEN PARTITED TO EXHIBIT A COLL CTION OF
GREATER OR EQUAL IMPORTANCE TO HEONE WE
NOW HAVE THE HONOR OF P. ESENTING TO OUR
PATRONS AND THE ART LOVING PUBLIC.
THE CALEDOGUSTAND THE TIMES

MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED ARTISTS,
a large majority of which are famous
throughout the intelnment world.
For some years past we have made
It a point at some date during the season
to make one stand effort to get together
One exhibit that, occause of its value, worth
and gen-tal dostebular, would surpass
all previous displays for the year, and in
presenting this galiery we assert that we have
necompitalise our sim this eason, and dost cordinally
WE (ANNOW MY) IN EDERTO VOLDTHE CHARGE
OF MAKING AND IN REDETTO VOLDTHE CHARGE
OF MAKING AND IN REDETTO VOLDTHE CHARGE
OF MAKING AND IN REDETTO VOLDTHE CHARGE
GEORGE I BANKS AUCLIONER.

BARKER & CO.

"A Collection of Paintings, principally by French Artists,

"A Collection of Paintings, principally by French Artists,

which, after the Morgan Collection, is the most notable placed before the public this season." - [Mail and Express. American Art Galleries. ON EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING PREVIOUS TO ABSOLUTE SALE BY AUCTION, THE VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTIONS OF

Belonging to the well anown Connoisseurs, MR. BERIAH WALL MR. JOHN A. BROWN.

MODERN PAINTINGS

MR. JOHN A. BROWN.
Of Providence, Blode labad.
TWO OF THE MOST NOTABLE PRIVATE COLLECTIONS IN THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES,
COMPRISING TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO
EXAMPLES.
Many of which are by the
GREAL MODERN MASIERS
OF EUROPE AND AMERICA. THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT CHICKERING HALL ON THE EVENINGS OF TUESDAY, WEDNISDAY AND THURSDAY, MARCH 30 and 31, and APRIL I. BEGINNING ATTOM FOLOCK EACH EVENING,

AND WILL BE POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE, AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS. THOMAS E. KIRBY, AUCTIONEER.

Bicycle For Sale.—A special "Kangaroo" Bicycle, nearly new; in perfect order; size equal to is reach; ball bearings and nickel plate. Will sell for \$95 if taken numeriately. Al-dress. Durham System of House Drainage. Bost plumbing. Used in the finest buildings, such ast REW-YORK (Astor)CANCER HO-PITAL new MENTURY AGAZINE building, etc. Cost sreativ reduced. Cheapost rork for small houses. Send for new pamphies. DUKHAM HOUSE DRAINAUE CO., 150-150 W. 27th-st.

Nieder Selters Water. (Bottled under supervision of the Prussian Government.) Recommended by the leading European medical authorities as a table water.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ANTHONY OECHS, 51 Warren-st., Sole Agent for the United States Steamship Oregon.
All persons, Masters, Agests or Owners of vessels, hav

ing in their possession or under their control, property ploked up ashore or at sea, from the wreck of the steamship Oregon, from Liverpoot, recently sunk of Fire Island, are hereby duly notified and required to communicate with the undersured without delay, in order to perfect identification and delivery to the owners thereo., after due and prompt settlement of any salvage claims thereon.

JACOB B. TELFAIR,

"The beloved sister, about whose life the affections seem riveted with bands of steel, coughs a little, the eves grow unnaturally brilliant, and soon the heetic flush flames is her

"This is no picture of the imagination, but a faithful tran

Too latet health, happiness, life itself, lost to them forever

"What excuse for man, who can call from the trees above his

the world, has provided
HARMLESS VEGETABLE REMEDIES

'I have seen the sick languishing under the weight of disease, bowed by mental depression and physical pain in whom the light of hope was fast fading into the gloom of despair, under the use of these harmless vegetable remedies regain their failing strength; I have seen cases of disease given up as incurable by physicians of eminence, where all hope was lost, restored to perfect and permanent health by these wonder-ul medi-cines. I have seen the poor who had spent their all in the vain effort to regain their health, and who had lost all faith by repeated failures of poisonous drugs, cured at a trifling ex-

practice in the treatment of this class of affectious, and his success in their cure is without parallel.

Years ago he renounced the use of poisonous treatment of disease, believing their use harmful to the

in overcoming and our ng disease justify our opinion that the foctor has found the true method of cure. It is not theory alone upon which we have our conviction but actual demonstrated facts for we have a on the most re-

from any orm of chronic diseases to adopt this treatment as offering the best as urance of cure.

In order that these remedies may do the greatest good and

The Doctor delivers this evening in Steinway Hall his great lecture on "The Nervous System," with its grand and impressive illustrations. On Thursday and Friday evenings,

Foreign mains for the week ending March 27 will close (PROMPLY in all cases) at this office as follows
Wednesday.—At sam for europe, pers. a. Ems. via southampton and Bremen; at oa. a., for France direct, per a. s. S., Laureut., via liavre (ietters must be directed "per S., Laureut."); 1 p. m., for the win ward attached ince, and for venezuela and Curnoa, via Frindaul per s. a. Bermuda.

THURSDAY.—At 6334 a. m. for Europe, per s. a. Germanic, via Queenstown (ietters for France, Germany, &c., must be directed "per Germanic"); at 6.39 a. m. for France, Germany, ac., per as. westphana. via Piymouth, unerboung and Hamburg (setters for Gre I Britain and other European countries must be directed "per westphania"); at 1.30 a. m for Havit, per s. a Albano. at 1 p. m. for Bermuda, per s. a. On-coc; a. 3350 p. m., for Progreso, Mexico, per s. a. fhormhill.

SATURDAY.—At 1 a. m. for the West under, via St. Thomas and Baroodos; tor venezuela and Curnoa, via Bar a. os., for bratil and she La Piata countri a via Brain, per s. a. Advance, from Newyors, sews; at., m. for for carriage, per s. a. servia, via Queenstown fletters for der thomas, and for elected "per servia, via Queenstown fletters for der muss, ochiented dece, per s. a. dam, via Amsterday of the Section of Germany. . G., must be directed "per bedam", at 9 a. m. for New forces under the defected "per bedam", at 9 a. m. for New forces under was all dam of the Section of Germany. . G. was all dam of the section of Germany. . G. was all dam of the Section of Germany. . G. was all dam of the Section of Germany. . G. was all dam of the Section of Germany. . G. was all dam of the Section of Germany. . G. was all dam of the Section of Germany. . G. was all dam of the Section of Germany. . G. per s. s. forces and s. t. Germany. . G. per s. s. forces and s. t. Germany. . G. per s. s. forces and s. t. Germany. . G. per s. s. forces and s. t. Germany. . G. per s. s. forces and s. t. Germany. . G. per s. s. forces and s. g. Germany. . G. per s. s. forces and s. g. Germany. . G

s. a. Lucy F. Miller, from New-Orleans — and on, por Mails for the Society (alinda, per ship frome Bird (from San Francisco), closs here March 25 at 7 p. m. Mails for China and Japan, per s. a. Occause (from San Francisco), closs here March *17at 7 p. m. dails for Auturalia, New-Coaland, Sandwich, bill and Samoau Islands, per s. a. Mararoa (from San Francisco), close here Agolt at 7 p. m. (from San Francisco), close here Agolt at 7 p. m. (from San Francisco), close here Agolt at 7 p. m. (from Arriva) at New-York of s. a. Britanak with British mails for Australia. Mails for Cuba, by rais to Tampa, Fia, and thence by atsamet from Key West, Fia, close at this office daily at 2:30 a. m.

this morning when sixty newsdealers discussed the 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK. situation in which they are placed by the action of The